

# The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,  
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C....THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1836.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT  
THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST  
SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; that is to say:

For the pay of the army, nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

For subsistence of officers, three hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, sixty thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, thirty thousand dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, four hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, hospital furniture, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the quartermaster's department, viz: fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks, and printing; repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, at the various posts; erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, including huts for the dragoons, and gunhouses at the Atlantic posts, and those on the Gulf of Mexico, with the necessary tools and materials; providing materials for the authorized furniture of the rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters, barracks, and storehouses, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, including a farm at Fort Monroe for military practice; postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges, advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expressmen from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; hire of laborers; compensation to extra clerks in the offices of the quartermaster and assistants, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to agents in charge of dismantled works and in the performance of other duties; coffins and other articles necessary at the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; and purchase of horses, and various other expenditures necessary to keep the regiment of dragoons complete, three hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

For the allowance made to the officers for the transportation of their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia, to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and points of delivery, under contracts, to the posts where they are required to be used; of ordnance from the magazines and arsenals to the frontier posts and the fortifications, and lead from the western mines to the several arsenals; and of the army, including officers when removing with troops, either by land or water; freights and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses; oxen, mules, carts, wagons, and boats for transportation of troops and supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing public transport between the several posts

on the Gulf of Mexico, and procuring water at such posts, as from their situation require it, the sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, three thousand dollars.

For two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-three cts., being an unexpended appropriation for bounties and premiums, ten thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, in addition to an unexpended balance of two thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-one cts., three thousand dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President of the United States, to remove the troops from Fort Gibson to some eligible point on or near the western frontier line of Arkansas, and to cause a fort to be built upon the point so selected, for the accommodation of the troops of the United States, and for the better defence of the Arkansas frontier, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospital, at Key West, in the Territory of Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For hospitals at the various military posts at which they may be required by the proper officers, of the medical department, where there are not proper accommodations for the sick, and which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to be erected, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the armament of the fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seventy-five thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder, one hundred thousand dollars.

For arsenals, two hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and two dollars.

For supplying the arsenals with certain ordnance stores, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the purchase of cannon balls, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For completing the Medal heretofore ordered by Congress, for General Ripley, three hundred dollars.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the H. of Representatives

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, 14th May, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 23.]

AN ACT to give effect to patents for public lands issued in the names of deceased persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where patents for public lands have been or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of any law of the United States, to a person who had died, or who shall hereafter die, before the date of such patent, the title to the land designated therein shall inure to, and become vested in, the heirs, devisees, or assignees, of such deceased patentee, as if the patent had issued to the deceased person during life; and the provisions of this act shall be construed to extend to patents for lands within the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio.

APPROVED, May 20, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 24.]

AN ACT explanatory of the act entitled "An act to prevent defalcations on the part of disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to prevent defalcations on the part of disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-fifth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be construed to authorize the pension of any pensioner of the United States to be withheld.

APPROVED, May 20th, 1836.

[RESOLUTION, No. 41]

A RESOLUTION to change the time of Making contracts for the transportation of the mail.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be authorized, provided the same can be done at the present rates of compensation, to extend the term of the existing contracts for the transportation of the mail, to the thirtieth day of June inclusive, next succeeding the thirty-first day of December, in each year in which said contracts expire, so that the contract year may, after the first day of January next, commence on the first day of July, instead of the first day of January.

APPROVED, 14th May 1836.

## THE FLOGGED OFFICER.

A Great wrong Greatly Redressed.

The following story if not true deserves to be so:

"Admiral Cornwallis—perhaps better known in the navy by the nickname of Billy Blue, which he acquired from hoisting a 'blue-peter' (signal for sailing) the moment after he cast anchor in any port—had once been severely wounded in the head, so severely that at times he lost his reason; and though a true and a perfect officer, as good a seaman as ever trod a plank, and a humane man withal, it by accident he was induced to swallow one additional glass of wine beyond his prescribed modicum, the control of his mind vanished, and his brains, *pro tem* were in the region where Astolpho sought those of Orlando Furioso. In this unfortunate state, one evening, he came out of his cabin while his ship was at sea; and his eye alighting upon one of the officers for whom it was supposed he entertained a dislike, he instantly ordered the hands to be turned up for punishment. A grating was rigged, the ships company mustered aft, and each looked at his messmates to learn who was to suffer. When all was prepared, the admiral, who portrayed scarce any outward signs of his inward derangement, pointed out the individual whom he intended to have punished. Every body hesitated at first to obey an order for seizing upon a commissioned officer. But the maxim on board ship 'to obey orders, though you break owners' talies with the eastern one of 'To hear is to obey;' so without much ceremony, the astonished officer found himself naked from the waist upwards, firmly lashed by wrist and ankle to the grating, and a boatswain's mate, and two dozen were soundly laid on—Billy Blue looking on all the while as if he was doing the most natural thing in the world. At the end of two dozen the seizings were cast loose, the bleeding shoulders of the punished gentleman were submitted to the surgeon, and back to his cabin hied the admiral as sedately as a Judge.

"Now, so much of this affair as I have related was abominably disgraceful. Putting aside the intoxication of the admiral for which even his wounded head was no excuse, so atrocious an infraction of all law, military or civil, in punishing a man charged with no crime, and inflicting a punishment totally illegal as applied to a commissioned officer, could find excuse or palliation from none. No hungry sentimentalist, that ever whined forth *seizable* for pence, could go beyond me in condemning the conduct of Cornwallis; and the loss of his naval rank, however gallantly won, coupled with severe damages in a civil court, which must have been the issue had the cause been carried there, would not have sufficiently atoned for his fault. Let us observe the sequel, however. If the ship's company were astonished at the aggregate of their astonishment could scarcely equal the wonder of Admiral Cornwallis, when, the next morning, he was informed of his overnight's freak. He refused to believe it, till the fact was brought so circumstantially before him, that it was impossible longer to doubt. Then all hands were again turned up for punishment; and the officer who had been flogged was brought from below, still in arrest, from which he refused to be released. When the crew wondering what next was to happen—some of them, perhaps, thinking he was to be flogged again—the admiral appeared on the quarter deck with a cane in his hand, and walked up to the punished officer, addressed him nearly as follows: 'I am told that yesterday evening I ordered you for to be flogged, and that my orders were carried into execution on this quarter-deck, but, upon my word of honor, I have not the remotest recollection of the circumstance. It appears to be true, however; and therefore, this morning, I have assembled together those who saw you punished. Now, in their presence, I have to tell you that I don't come here to make an apology for what I have done, because no British Officer could receive an apology from any one after being struck; if I did not strike you myself, I caused another to do so. I won't ask your pardon, sir, because as a man of honor, you could not in this way pardon an unpardonable offence. Nor, sir, will I waive my rank to give you personal satisfaction on the part of disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes.' approved the twenty-fifth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be construed to authorize the pension of any pensioner of the United States to be withheld.

APPROVED, May 20th, 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where patents for public lands have been or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of any law of the United States, to a person who had died, or who shall hereafter die, before the date of such patent, the title to the land designated therein shall inure to, and become vested in, the heirs, devisees, or assignees, of such deceased patentee, as if the patent had issued to the deceased person during life; and the provisions of this act shall be construed to extend to patents for lands within the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio.

APPROVED, May 20, 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to prevent defalcations on the part of disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-fifth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be construed to authorize the pension of any pensioner of the United States to be withheld.

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inflicted upon himself. Mr. — behaved very properly. He took the cane, snapped it in two across his knee, flung the pieces overboard, and extended his hand towards the admiral, told him that he forgave him with all his heart. The ship's company burst into an involuntary cheer when they saw them shake hands, notwithstanding the usual sanctity of a line of battle ship's quarter deck; and more than one among them would have kissed the gunner's daughter himself, to the tune of a similar two dozen, for the pleasure of being afterward rewarded by grasping old Billy's "flipper." I would conclude the last of my story—which may be looked upon somewhat in the light of an episode, as it has nothing to say to the previous question of the power to flog resting in the hands of a superior officer at sea—by stating, that Mr. — finished his naval career with that same voyage, and commenced another on shore under the patronage of the Marquis Cornwallis, brother to the admiral, which if less venturesome was more profitable far. He lived to see himself collector of customs in a northern seaport, a snug berth, for which he might have sighed and sought in vain, but for his good luck in tasting Billy Blue's discipline. It is said that Billy himself was never afterward known to be in the slightest degree inebriated."

NEW ORLEANS, June 20th,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Through the politeness of Captain Dickinson of the schooner Halcyon, that arrived yesterday from Matamoros, we have received journals from that place to the 6th inst.

Verbally we have been informed through our news collector by the captain and a passenger that General Urrea had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas; and that the Mexican congress and government had resolved to abandon Santa Anna to his fate. The latter however may be doubted, as we have a proclamation of Urrea, dated Matamoros, June 5th, who entitles himself general of brigade, and commanding the reserve division of the Mexican army.

It is also reported that he has been authorized to raise an army of 15,000 men; and that \$600,000 had been raised in one day by subscription in the city of Mexico to equip them—the loans or donations to the government still continuing.

An expedition under General Cortoz, consisting of 5000 men, had arrived at Saltillo; and another of 3000 under General Valencia was to have disembarked from Vera Cruz for Cobano, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texans having taken possession of the latter place.

General Filisola had received positive orders from the Mexican government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texans in conjunction with Urrea. The latter has established his head quarters at Matamoros, and has with him 3000 men—Filisola will be stationed in the West.

Two Texian officers had arrived at Matamoros, to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

The President (pro tempore) of the Republic to the warriors of the Mexican army.

Soldiers—One of the events very frequent in war has placed in the power of the enemy to our independence, the heroic conqueror of Tampico, the president of the republic, your general in chief, the idol of our hearts, the immortal SANTA ANNA. Excited by the ardor of glory, and a vehement desire to terminate the campaign, by one blow, his excellency escorted a petty force of the army which remain untouched; and this force having been beaten by superior numbers, this illustrious genius, whose exploits form the most brilliant page of our history, has lost his own liberty in endeavoring to secure that of his country.

Our mourning has commenced; the fatal day of the 21st April, and since then, displays the vengeance that should prevail in all Mexican hearts. Soldiers, our grief is immense; but it will not be useless. For the liberty of the president and for the honor of the nation, the government will raise all possible resources: they will be boundless; and my desire is to employ them without hesitation: for I know my duty and will fulfill it. Mistortune to the enemy of our country! The foreign will be vanquished; and the domestic exemplarily punished, if any such shall dare assist in this sacred war of the country, the criminal desires of the Texian rebels.

Friends! A momentary adversity should not discourage the constant protection of our rights. To you soldiers—you who have proved the vicissitudes of fortune, to leave to the remembrance of virtue and honor, courage; and in invoking the Providence who rules the destiny of nations, march to avenge God, your country and your president.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO.

Mexico, 19th May, 1836.

FROM THE MILLIDVILLE UNION.

THE CHEROKEES.

We lay before our readers with much pleasure, the following communication to his Excellency the Governor, from which it appears, that the Cherokee Indians residing in the county of Murray, are disposed to remain at peace—to submit to the laws of the State, and to fulfil the obligations of the Treaty lately ratified by the Senate of the United States.

We hope their professions may prove sincere, and that the same spirit of subordination may excite the whole tribe.

COOSAWATTEE, 15th June, 1836.  
To His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief &c.

DEAR SIR—We herewith transmit to your Excellency, the interview held this day, with the Cherokee people at this place, by the undersigned, who were selected and chosen as a delegation by the people of Murray county, for the purposes therein contained.

We have the honor to be, your most obedient and humble servants.

M. T. C. LUMPKIN,  
JAMES DONOHOO,  
J. LAYMANER,  
HEAR, DAVIS,  
JAMES EDMONDSON,

COOSAWATTEE, 15th June, 1836.

Whereas, on the 11th day of June, 1836, a delegation of five persons were selected, to-wit: M. T. C. Lumpkin, James Donohoo, Jacob Laymans, Harrison Davis and James Edmondson, on the part, and in behalf of the citizens of Murray county, to hold a talk with the Cherokee Indians at this place, in relation to the unpleasant rumors that have been set afloat upon this country, with regard to anticipated hostilities on their part:

And Whereas, on the said 6th day of June, a number of the Cherokee people did convene at this place, and after some deliberation on their part, appointed a committee of twelve of their leading men, to hold an interview with the said delegation then proceeded to propound the following questions, to-wit:

That the citizens of the country had become alarmed to witness so many Creek Indians moving in among the Cherokee people, without any knowledge of their intentions; and another ground was, that we had become suspicious of them in consequence of the ratification of the late Treaty, knowing that a portion of them were entirely opposed to the Treaty. And again—knowing that the Creek and Seminole Indians were then in an open state of war with the white people for the same causes—that we anticipated a difficulty with the Cherokees,—and believing as we did, that our suspicions were well founded, proceed to inform them, that General Orders had issued from Brigadier General Hemphill, to proceed without delay, to wrest from them, all their fire arms, ammunition, &c.; in answer to which, we herewith transmit the following answer:

COOSAWATTEE, 15th June, 1836.  
To the honorable Committee of Murray County:

We the Committee appointed in behalf of the citizens of Coosawatee, Rabbit Trap and Osteenolee Towns, after giving the various questions propounded by the Committee in behalf of the citizens of Murray county, a deliberate and full consideration, beg leave most respectfully to make the following report, to-wit:

That it is with feelings of deep regret on our part, to see or hear of any excitement on the part of the citizens of Murray county, in anticipation of any hostile movements on the part of the Cherokees, more particularly if such excitement has been occasioned by any threat or act of the Cherokee people. So far as your committee have been informed with regard to the sentiments of the Cherokee people, they have been such, as to warrant your committee in advancing an opinion, that no hostile movement whatsoever is contemplated on the part of the Cherokees.

Your Committee influenced by motives of frankness, must confess, that there are feelings of coolness existing between the two parties of the nation, known as the Treaty party, and the opposition party, but hope that those difficulties may be settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties, and that peace and good feelings will be restored; and your Committee further pledge themselves, to use their influence to bring about a result so desirable.

As regards the Creeks, your Committee has been assured by their leading men, that their object is peace; that some of them are connected with the Cherokees, and that they wish to remain in peace, and remove to the west with them.

Your Committee solicits the citizens of Murray county, on their part, to see that the Cherokees be dealt with according to the laws of the State, in all cases, when any controversy may arise between them and the whites, until the time expires given them to remove, under the late Treaty.

It is with feelings of gratitude, your Committee see that the citizens of Murray county manifest such feelings of friendship towards the Cherokees under the present state of excitement throughout the country.

J. M. LINCH,  
GEORGE SANDERS,  
JOHN SANDERS,  
JAKE TORGA,

In behalf of the Committee.

Test, JOHN B. BELL.

To the Georgia Delegation in Congress.

Pensacola, June 25.

NAVAL.—The U. States Sloop of War, *Warren*, arrived on Tuesday last from a cruise. She is last from Vera Cruz, where she lay until the day after that appointed by the Mexican government for closing all the ports of the republic. We understand that the interdict upon the sailing of vessels from their harbors, was delayed one day at Vera Cruz, by the presence of the *Warren*. The officers had been previously notified from various quarters, but always informally, that the ports of Mexi-

co were to be closed on the day before their sailing. The intelligence brought by the *Warren*, confirms the account from Tampico, contained in our last, that a very large military force is assembling for a descent on Texas. We have been favored with the perusal of a file of Vera Cruz papers, brought by the *Warren*. They do not contain much news but seem to indicate that the country is in a very excited condition, in consequence of the disasters of the Mexican army in Texas. A force intended to overwhelm the Texians seems to be assembling.—*Gazette*.

FROM THE (ELIZABETH CITY) HERALD OF THE TIMES.  
VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON ELECTOR.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the District, composed of the following counties, viz: Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, convened by appointment, in Hertford, on Saturday, June 18th, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to be run on the Van Buren and Johnson Electoral Ticket, at the approaching Presidential Election. Genl. DUNCAN McDONALD was called to the Chair, and Stephen Charles, Jr. was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being known, the counties were called over, and all were found to be represented, with the exception of Camden. Henry Skinner, esq. of Perquimans county, was put in nomination, and there being no dissenting voice thereto, therefore.

Resolved, That this meeting does unanimously recommend said Skinner, as a proper person to be voted for as Elector, by those persons friendly to the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson, to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, Farther, that S. Charles Jr., R. Rawles, and R. R. Heath, be appointed a committee to communicate to Mr. Skinner his nomination, and receive and make public his answer thereto.

Resolved, Farther, that it is necessary that a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, and that said committee consist of the following persons, viz: Dr. Gideon C. Marchant and John B. Jones of Currituck; Ambrose Walston and Archibald Cherry, of Camden; Thomas Bell and George Storey, of Pasquotank; James Goodman, Elisha N. Riddick and Dr. C. M. Ford, of Perquimans; Thomas V. Hathaway and John T. Benton, of Chowan; James Costin and Riddick Gatlin, of Gates.

Resolved, Farther, that the Secretary transmit the proceedings of this meeting to the Herald of the Times, at Elizabeth City; Gazette Edenton; and to the Standard, Raleigh; with a respectful request that the same be published in the respective papers; whereon the meeting adjourned.

D. McDONADD, Chairman,  
STEPHEN CHARLES, Jr. Secretary.

In pursuance of the second Resolution, the committee therein named addressed the following letter to Mr. Skinner:

HERTFORD, 18th June, 1836.

Henry Skinner, Esq.  
SIR.—On the undersigned has devolved the duty of informing you, that you were, this day, unanimously nominated as the Elector, to be run on the Van Buren and Johnson Ticket, at the approaching election. All the counties of the district were represented, except Camden. You will be so good as to signify your assent or dissent, to either of the undersigned, so soon as you can conveniently do so.

With respect,  
R. R. HEATH,  
STEPHEN CHARLES, Jr.,  
R. RAWLS.

To this communication, the committee have to announce, that they have received the following reply from Mr. Skinner:

PINE GROVE, June 20, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I had the honor of receiving yours of the 18th, this day, informing me that I was nominated by the Delegates from this district, as the Elector to run on the Van Buren and Johnson Ticket. I accept the nomination, and pledge myself to you, and through you to the people of the district, that if I am elected, I will vote for Martin Van Buren for President and R. M. Johnson for Vice President.

With respect, yr. ob. serv't  
HENRY SKINNER.

To Messrs. R. R. Heath, Stephen Charles, Jr. and R. Rawls.

DIALOGUE.  
WHIG AND REPUBLICAN.

Whig.—I am informed that Mr. Van Buren is an Abolitionist.

Republican.—Upon what authority, pray?

Whig.—Have you not seen General Dudley's letter in which he proves the charge? I mean where he quotes the declaration of Mr. Van Buren as to the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Republican.—Yes, I have seen that remarkable production, and regard it as a miserable attempt to impose upon the ignorant. Do you not know that Gen. Dudley has himself, while in the last Legislature, admitted ALL that Mr. Van Buren has ever admitted in relation to the right of Congress to interfere with the subject in question?

Whig.—What! General Dudley abuse another for doing what he has himself done. Convince me of this, and I vote against him.

Republican.—Here is the Journal of